

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 1.

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PROSPECTUS.

FOR PUBLISHING AT THE CAPITAL OF THE STATE, THE PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

OF THE

CONVENTION OF KENTUCKY,
To be held at Frankfort, on the first Monday in October next, to adopt a New Constitution for the State.

The following resolution has been adopted by the Legislature, and approved by the Governor, viz:

"Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That John W. Finnell and William Tanner, be and they are hereby authorized to procure the services of a corps of competent and faithful Reporters to report the Proceedings and Debates of the Convention, called to modify, amend, or re-adopt the Constitution of Kentucky.

The present General Assembly of Kentucky having

passed the following resolution:

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KENTUCKY STATE CONVENTION.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

MR. R. SUTTON, CHIEF REPORTER.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1849.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

On the motion of Mr. MERIWETHER it was Resolved, that in all future elections of officers for this Convention, after the first ballot, and on each succeeding ballot, the candidate having the lowest number of votes shall be dropped, and a majority of all the votes cast shall be necessary to make an election.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

The PRESIDENT announced that nominations for the Office of Assistant Secretary were now in order.

Mr. FOREST nominated Mr. W. S. KNOTT.
Mr. W. N. MARSHALL nominated Mr. T. D. TILFORD.

Mr. STEVENSON nominated Mr. V. MONROE.
Mr. SPALDING nominated Mr. B. C. ALLIN.
Mr. WHITE nominated Mr. T. W. BROWN.
Mr. STONE nominated Mr. SAMUEL.

Mr. HARRISON nominated Mr. SLAUGHTER.
Mr. RUDD nominated Mr. POLLARD.

The vote having been taken, the PRESIDENT announced the result as follows:

Mr. Tilford received	- - - 30 votes.
Mr. Monroe received	- - - 19 votes.
Mr. Allin received	- - - 17 votes.
Mr. Samuel received	- - - 9 votes.
Mr. Pollard received	- - - 8 votes.
Mr. Brown received	- - - 6 votes.
Mr. Knott received	- - - 5 votes.
Mr. Sllaughter received	- - - 3 votes.

The vote being no choice, the Convention proceeded to a second vote, (Mr. Sllaughter's name having been withdrawn by Mr. Hardin,) with the following result:

Mr. Tilford received	- - - 32 votes.
Mr. Monroe received	- - - 21 votes.
Mr. Allin received	- - - 18 votes.
Mr. Samuel received	- - - 8 votes.
Mr. Pollard received	- - - 7 votes.
Mr. Brown received	- - - 4 votes.

No one having a majority of votes, the Convention proceeded to a third vote, with the following result:

Mr. Tilford received	- - - 33 votes.
Mr. Monroe received	- - - 22 votes.
Mr. Allin received	- - - 18 votes.
Mr. Pollard received	- - - 9 votes.
Mr. Knott received	- - - 8 votes.
Mr. Samuel received	- - - 6 votes.

The vote being still no election, the Convention proceeded to a fourth vote, with the following result, Mr. Pollard's name having been withdrawn by Mr. Rudd:

Mr. Tilford received	- - - 34 votes.
Mr. Monroe received	- - - 31 votes.
Mr. Allin received	- - - 26 votes.
Mr. Knott received	- - - 18 votes.

The vote being yet still no election, the Convention proceeded to a fifth vote, the list of candidates under Mr. Meriwether's resolution being reduced to three, with the following result:

Mr. Tilford received	- - - 49 votes.
Mr. Monroe received	- - - 31 votes.
Mr. Allin received	- - - 26 votes.

There was still no choice, and the Convention proceeded to a selection from the two remaining candidates, with the following result:

For Mr. Tilford,	- - - 52 votes.
For Mr. Monroe,	- - - 45 votes.

The PRESIDENT announced that Mr. Tilford had received a majority of all the votes given and that he was duly elected the Assistant Secretary to the Convention.

Mr. Tilford accordingly entered upon the discharge of his duties.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

The PRESIDENT announced that nominations were now in order for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. PROCTOR nominated Mr. J. D. MCCLURE.
Mr. BARLOW nominated Mr. JOSEPH GRAY.
Mr. CLARK nominated Mr. HUMPHREYS.

Mr. AMES nominated Mr. JOSEPH W. ALLEN.
Mr. G. W. JOHNSON nominated Mr. SANDERS.

Mr. KELLY nominated Mr. BOOKER.

The vote was taken with the following result:

Mr. Gray received	- - - 26 votes.
Mr. Sanders received	- - - 29 votes.
Mr. McClure received	- - - 19 votes.
Mr. Booker received	- - - 16 votes.
Mr. Humphreys received	- - - 14 votes.
Mr. Allen received	- - - 1 vote.

There being no choice, the Convention proceeded to a third vote, Mr. Allen having the lowest vote, being dropped, and Mr. Booker was left alone.

Mr. Sanders received	- - - 32 votes.
Mr. Gray received	- - - 27 votes.
Mr. McClure received	- - - 29 votes.
Mr. Humphreys received	- - - 17 votes.

The vote being no choice, the Convention proceeded to a fourth vote, when

Mr. Sanders received	- - - 43 votes.
Mr. Gray received	- - - 50 votes.
Mr. McClure received	- - - 23 votes.

On a fifth vote between the two remaining candidates:

Mr. Sanders received	- - - 57 votes.
Mr. Gray received	- - - 49 votes.

Mr. Sanders having received a majority of all the votes given, was declared duly elected, and he entered upon the discharge of his duties.

DOOR KEEPER.

The PRESIDENT announced that nominations were now in order for the office of Door Keeper.

Mr. JAMES nominated Mr. JOHN M. HELMS.
Mr. BOYD nominated Mr. C. C. GREEN.

Mr. PRICE nominated Mr. HORACE SMITH.

Mr. McHENRY nominated Mr. ELISHA BROWN.

Mr. STEVENSON nominated Mr. WILL B. CAMPBELL.

Mr. DESHA nominated Mr. JOHN G. LEACH.

Mr. IRWIN nominated Mr. GREENE KEENE.

Mr. IRWIN said: While I am up, I desire to say a few words in explanation of the circumstances surrounding the gentleman whom I have put in nomination for Door Keeper. Mr. Keene is a gentleman of intelligence, of very agreeable manners, and I sincerely believe would make a most excellent officer; but the chief merit of his case, sir, consists in the object he has in view with the means to be raised by the salary attached to the office. He is the father of Mrs. James W. Davidson, of the county of Logan, whose husband, some time since, while at the Muhlenburg Court, was stricken down with disease, and died in a few hours. She is an elegant and amiable lady, with several children, in very embarrassed circumstances; and the object of Mr. Keene, the father, is to secure a little home and a few acres of land for his widow and grand children. Mr. Keene has some claims upon his country. In the war of 1812, he became a soldier, and I understand that a distinguished gentleman upon this floor can bear testimony to his manly bearing. I believe, sir, that in voting for Mr. Keene, we shall not only secure a good officer, but shall have the additional consolation of knowing that we have wiped away the widow's tears and secured a home to the fatherless.

Mr. ROOT nominated Mr. SAMUEL C. BRISTOW. The vote was taken, with the following result:

Mr. Keene received	- - - 19 votes.
Mr. Helms received	- - - 17 votes.
Mr. Green received	- - - 14 votes.
Mr. Brown received	- - - 14 votes.
Mr. Campbell received	- - - 14 votes.
Mr. Leach received	- - - 10 votes.

Mr. Smith received - - - 6 votes.
Mr. Bristow received - - - 3 votes.

There being no election, the Convention proceeded to a second vote, Mr. Bristow's name being withdrawn, when

Mr. Keene received	- - - 19 votes.
Mr. Helms received	- - - 17 votes.
Mr. Brown received	- - - 16 votes.
Mr. Green received	- - - 14 votes.
Mr. Campbell received	- - - 13 votes.
Mr. Leach received	- - - 10 votes.
Mr. Smith received	- - - 8 votes.

On a third vote being taken, Mr. Leach having been withdrawn and Mr. Smith dropped,

Mr. Helms received	- - - 24 votes.
Mr. Brown received	- - - 21 votes.
Mr. Keene received	- - - 19 votes.
Mr. Campbell received	- - - 18 votes.
Mr. Green received	- - - 14 votes.

A fourth vote was taken, when

Mr. Helms received	- - - 30 votes.
Mr. Brown received	- - - 26 votes.
Mr. Keene received	- - - 21 votes.
Mr. Campbell received	- - - 19 votes.

On a fifth vote,

Mr. Helms received	- - - 36 votes.
Mr. Brown received	- - - 31 votes.
Mr. Keene received	- - - 29 votes.

On a sixth vote,

Mr. Helms received	- - - 49 votes.
Mr. Brown received	- - - 48 votes.

Mr. Helms having received a majority of all the votes given, was declared duly elected, and he entered upon the discharge of his duties.

RULES OF ORDER.

Mr. MERRIWETHER submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of seven members, be appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to prepare and report a set of rules for the government of the Convention.

Mr. MITCHELL moved to substitute, in lieu thereof, the following:

Resolved, That the rules of order which governed the House of Representatives of Kentucky at its late session, be adopted for the government of this Convention so far as they are applicable, and that said rules be referred to a committee, consisting of five members, with directions to consider such alterations or amendments as in their judgment may be deemed necessary.

Pending these resolutions, on motion, the Convention adjourned.

ESSAY ON JUVENILE DEPRAVITY.

The following interesting extracts are taken from a review of the Prize Essay on Juvenile Depravity, for which a premium of one hundred pounds sterling was recently offered in London. The essay, which is written by the Rev. H. Worsley, of Suffolk, is on the subject of juvenile Depravity, as connected with the causes and practices of intemperance, and the effectual barrier opposed to them by education. The facts which it sets forth, and the awful condition to which many of the poorer classes, in Great Britain, are reduced by intemperance, cannot fail to strike the reader with great force, and to show what vast benefits will accrue to the community from the zealous and praiseworthy efforts of those who endeavor, by preventive means, to avert the calamities that inevitably result from the inculpatory habits of parents, and their necessary consequences—ignorance, idleness, vice and crime on the part of neglected children. The review is contained in the *Friend*, a London paper devoted to the cause of humanity. The essay is the best of a number which were offered for the premium.

The following extract, on Juvenile Depravity, is from the *Louisville Journal*:

In 1825 the consumption of spirits in England and Wales amounted to 4,132,268 gallons, and the number of convicts in London and Middlesex, for crime that year, 2,902. In 1826, the reduction of duty increased the consumption of spirits to 8,888,644 gallons, and the number of convicts rose to 3,457.

It is gratifying to be able to contrast with the above the effects which have resulted from an extensive diminution in the use of intoxicating beverages. In Ireland, in 1837, prior to the battle of Father Mathew, the consumption of spirits amounted to 11,235,655 gallons, and the returns of outrages reported to the constabulary numbered 12,496. In 1841, after four years experience of total abstinence on the part of a large proportion of the population, the consumption of Major Gaines had fallen to 6,485,443 gallons, and the number of outrages had diminished to 778. The Governor of Maryborough jail thus writes, under date of November 1st, 1841: Temperance has had the most desirable effects on the peasantry in this part of the country—Peace in all places of public resort, such as fairs and markets, &c., has taken the place of disorder, riots, and bloodshed and murder. Very few crimes of a serious nature are now heard of; and in minor offenses there has been a great decrease.

The intimate connection between the use of intoxicating drink and the criminal habits of the population, the author argues, in glowing and forcible terms, the paramount necessity of extending the temperance reformation, as a preliminary to the moral elevation of the nation; he exposes the fallacy on attempting to draw a line of demarcation between the temperate and intemperate use of intoxicating liquors. The voluntary abstinence of the temperate is essential as an example for the confirmed inebriate, and inasmuch as prevention is better than cure, it is both wiser and safer to train the rising generation to universal abstineness from the cause of drunkenness, than to expose the young to the temptation of becoming drunkards.

We commend this volume to the most serious attention and study of our readers; it involves questions upon which depends the very existence of our social fabric, and the prosperity and honor of our country. The evil and its remedy are submitted to the judgment of every dispassionate, every Christian mind, and we have a deep conviction that none can rise from this perusal without a solemn sense of his or her individual duty, as pointed out in this voice from the wilderness, these pleadings on behalf of infamy are prematurely vicious—a generation rousing among us without hope, without virtue, without religion.

— Pending these resolutions, on motion, the Convention adjourned.

WILLIAM J. HEADY,
LATE CAPT. CO. E. KY. CAV.

COL. II. MARSHALL,
A true copy: E. D. TOWNSEND,
Asst't Adj't Gen. A. G. OFFICE, Sept. 13, 1849.

From the Boston Traveller.

HOUSEKEEPING IN CALIFORNIA.—We have had any amount of information respecting the outdoor life in California. The first glimpse of indoor life, however, is furnished by a good housewife from Winstrop, Me., whose letter to her children is published in the Portland Advertiser of Saturday, and is a capital account of her householding in El Dorado.

The following is her description of her domestic arrangements:

We have now been keeping house three weeks. I leave ten boarders, two of whom we board for the rent. We have one hundred and eighty-nine dollars per week for the whole. We think we can make seventy-five of it clear of all expenses, but I assure you'll have to work mighty hard—I have to do all my cooking in a very small fire-place, no oven, bakes all my pies and bread in a dutch oven, have one small room about 14 feet square, and a little back room we use for a store room about as large as a piece of chalk. Then we have an open chamber over the whole divided off by cloth. The gentlemen occupy one end, Mrs. H—— and daughter, and your father and myself the other. We have a certain lung between our beds, but we do not take pains to divide it, as it is no use to be particular here.

She says they have bought no furniture; and from her account they get along very comfortably without such superfluities; for she adds: "The gentleman of whom we hire the house had been at house-keeping; he loaned us some few things, but I assure you we do not go into the luxuries. We sleep on a cot without any bed or pillow, except our extra clothing under our heads." The price of these accommodations is \$24 a week. "The good lady, nevertheless, entertains no great love for San Francisco, and has a decided yearning for "Down East." There is not a pleasant thing there, she says, but gold. Of that there is a plenty, but you must work hard for it."

"Excuse me, my detaining you," said he, "but you heard what Betty said at the door?"

"Yes, I did," said the editor. "Betty said, 'O yes.'"

"I don't say so," said the host. "Who would have thought that?"

"Go into the parlor, where we are now seated, and tell us what you have to say."

"I did," said the editor. "I have just come from the parlor, where we are now seated, and tell us what you have to say."

"Come in, why what do you mean?"

"And what the devil is the affair up stairs?"

"Why, I thought you heard what the girl said at the door?"

"So I did—she said you had a fine pair of ducks for dinner."

"Fine pair of what?"

FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY OCTOBER 3, 1849.

JOHN W. FINNELL, Editor.

THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, in Bankruptcy, met and had a session on Monday last; it adjourned to meet on the 1st Monday in next month. This Court, when the Bankrupt Law took effect, adopted the practice of meeting every Monday, and it was for about twelve months in almost perpetual session. On the repeal of the law, it adopted the rule of meeting and holding a session on the 1st Monday in every month, for the dispatch of the unfinished business which accumulated; and it appears that even yet something is found to be done at every Court. Years must elapse before everything connected with this jurisdiction has been concluded.

THE Circuit and District Courts, proper, for the Kentucky District, will convene on the 3d Monday—the 15th day of this month. The Spring Term began on the 3d Monday of May in each year.

We have an order from the Military College at the Franklin Springs, near Frankfort, for a sufficient number of our Daily paper, containing the proceedings and debates of the Convention, to supply every study room of all the Cadets; and we shall furnish them accordingly.

We have with great satisfaction that this Institution has now the best founded prospects of eminent success. The Faculty are unquestionably in every way qualified. They are in fact men who will persevere and conquer success.

In deed, they have already succeeded in inspiring the whole school with a spirit of emulation and resolution to succeed which must be effectual.

The whole school, it appears, are instructed in the organic law and practical operations of the American Governments, and we understand are delighted with the exercise in this, their new branch of education. The introduction into the class of the entire debates and proceedings of our Convention, cannot fail to give to the subject a still greater interest, and must ensure the improvement of the class in a degree not ordinarily accomplished.

It is not for us to make a comparison of such institutions, or to express our preference for one school over another; but this establishment certainly offers an advantage to students over any other in our knowledge. The full number of Professors, and small number of pupils in the classes, are such that every student has about double the professional labor bestowed upon him which he can obtain anywhere else; and the course of study and strictness of the regulations are such, that if the student has any capacity he must advance, and learn well what he learns, whether he will or not.

THE FRENCH DIFFICULTY—OUR NAVAL FORCE.—Independent," in a letter dated Washington, referring to the dismissal of M. Poussin, says:

In connection with this subject, I have deemed it proper to ascertain the extent of our naval force in the Mediterranean and at other stations which is at once disposable.

Exclusive of a number of vessels in ordinary that can be fitted out expeditiously, the following statement furnishes the quota now available:

In Mediterranean—Constitution, 50 guns; Independence, 50 guns; Cumberland, 38; James- town, 22; Mississippi (steamer), 10 heavy Paixhans; Erie, 4. Total, 192 guns, 3,700 men.

To North Sea—Lawrence, 55 guns.

In Africa—Portsmouth, 22 guns; Yorktown, 16; John Adams, 24; Porpoise, 10; Bainbridge, 10. Total, 78 guns, 553 men.

In Brazil—Brandywine, 30; St. Louis, 20; Total, 70 guns.

HOMME SQUADRON.—Raritan, 50; Saratoga, 22; Albany, 22; Germantown, 22; Flir, 4; Water Witch, 1; Vixen, 3; Allegany, 2. Total, 126 guns, 1311 men.

At New York—Vincennes, 22 guns; ready in a few days.

At Norfolk—Perry, 8 guns.

In anticipation of difficulty, not so directly from this French affair as from other causes, as well as for the purpose of protecting our commerce in the midst of European revolutions, and of extending sympathy to the struggling patriots of the Old World, the Administration scarcely doubled the force in the Mediterranean, which accounts for the presence of this unusual and formidable naval power. It will serve to command respect if it fails to admonish prudence.

THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF BAPTISTS IN KENTUCKY will assemble at Lexington on the 18th instant.

BY TELEGRAPH.

St. Louis, October 1.

An arrival from Chihuahua, with dates to the 2d of August, reports the Cholera raging at Durango and many other parts of Mexico.

The Indians are daily becoming more hostile, and had killed over 50 Mexicans and several Americans, near Chihuahua, in the past two weeks.

Mr. Vaughn, an American trader, was killed at Sante Fe in the middle of July, by the Apaches. Six Americans started in pursuit of the murderers, and recovered Vaughn's scalp and his property. The Indians (numbering thirty) fled.

Jones, the Apache Chief, offers ten horses for every American scalp, and thirty horses for every Mexican officer's scalp.

The Arriaga Indians, on the Missouri river—a very savage tribe—have joined the Apaches, in the neighborhood of Taos. Col. Washington and his party were in search of them.

A STATEMENT is going the rounds of the Opposition press that an angry correspondence has arisen between this Government and the British Dept. of Affairs, Mr. Crampton, about the British claim to the Mosquito coast. The whole story is a sheer invention. In this respect, it is very like another ridiculous story circulated by the Democratic press, that the Secretary of State had advised them that Madam Poussin should not be received at his office.

Mr. Taylor, after being over into Kentucky, but we regret to be compelled to say that he rendered himself wholly unworthy the confidence or respect of honorable men before leaving Ohio. We fear our friends in Kentucky will find him, as we have in Ohio, to be "full of Democracy" while they pander to his vanity, but just as full of treachery when they fail to do it. Had Mr. Taylor opposed the candidates in Seneca county openly and manfully previous to their nomination, it would have been legitimate and a subject of just complaint, but to get up a paper after the nominations had taken place, put it into the hands of others to adopt, then lie to another State, rejoicing in the mischief he got up before leaving, is an act disgraceful to him—a man and fatal to him as a politician.

Our notice of Taylor, published a few days ago, was considered by the Locofofo paper of this State, as very illiberal and very outrageous. Here is a far harsher notice from the leading Locofofo paper of Ohio, which may have weight with our Kentucky Locos. Once more we wish them much joy of their projected importation.—*Louisville Journal*.

COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD.—A convention of delegates from the several counties which lie on the route of the proposed railroad from Covington to Lexington, (Ky.) is to meet at Cynthiana, the seat of Harrison county, on the 29th instant, to take measures to secure a full subscription to the stock of the road. It is probable the effort will be successful, and it is known that the county of Harrison will subscribe a large sum. If the parties immediately interested do not take the requisite amount of stock, it is thought that eastern capitalists will step in, and buy it up.

This road, when finished will connect the whole region from Covington to Cumberland Gap with Cincinnati, and bring to the latter place the trade of not only half of Kentucky, but ultimately of East Tennessee. It is therefore a matter of interest to Philadelphia, as being one of the many lines which is to bind our city to the West, and draw its trade to and over our great central railroad.—*Nat. Intelligencer*.

VOTING BY BALLOT.—Some of our contemporaries are advocating a change in our Constitution requiring the freemen of the State to vote hereafter by ballot, instead of *viva voce*, as heretofore. The reason they assign for desiring this change is that a great many of the freemen of Kentucky are afraid to vote their real sentiments! A Kentuckian afraid to vote! What a slander.

If, however, the system of ballot voting is to be adopted, we propose that it shall be carried to the full extent, by requiring that all votes taken in the Legislature after the adoption of the new Constitution, shall be taken by ballot, whether it be for public officers or upon the passage of bills and resolutions! Many members of the Legislature may be afraid to vote their honest sentiments, least they might offend their constituents. Some

thing ought to be done to protect the members of our Legislature from the censure or indignation of their constituents. There will be another advantage in the members of our Legislature in voting by ballot. If they cannot carry or defeat an election by numbers, they can play the game the Ohio Democracy play upon such contingencies—vote *double ballots!* Mr. Byles, late Speaker of the House of Representatives of Ohio, can instruct them how that is to be done.—*Lex. Atlas*.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Contract Office, Sept. 13, 1849.

SIR:—In answer to your inquiry, I have to inform you that pre-payment of postage is not required upon newspapers to California, if sent from the office of publication.

Respectfully,

Yours obedient servant,
S. R. HOBBS,
First Assistant P. M. Genl.
W. J. P. WHITE, Esq., Postmaster,
Philadelphia, Penn.

ONE FELLOWSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES.—We learn from the annual report of James L. Ridgely, Esq., Recording an Corresponding Secretary of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Grand Lodge of the United States, that the number of brothers relieved during the past year is 13,035, total amount of relief \$36,913.57. For the relief of 13,035 distressed brethren paid \$22,147.50; for the relief of 1,687 widowed families of deceased brethren, \$33,392.33; for the education of orphans of deceased brethren, \$6,742.25; for the burial of 1,162 deceased brethren, \$51,636.63.

THE CIRCUIT and District Courts, proper, for the Kentucky District, will convene on the 3d Monday—the 15th day of this month. The Spring Term began on the 3d Monday of May in each year.

WE have an order from the Military College at the Franklin Springs, near Frankfort, for a sufficient number of our Daily paper, containing the proceedings and debates of the Convention, to supply every study room of all the Cadets; and we shall furnish them accordingly.

We have with great satisfaction that this Institution has now the best founded prospects of eminent success. The Faculty are unquestionably in every way qualified. They are in fact men who will persevere and conquer success.

In deed, they have already succeeded in inspiring the whole school with a spirit of emulation and resolution to succeed which must be effectual.

The whole school, it appears, are instructed in the organic law and practical operations of the American Governments, and we understand are delighted with the exercise in this, their new branch of education. The introduction into the class of the entire debates and proceedings of our Convention, cannot fail to give to the subject a still greater interest, and must ensure the improvement of the class in a degree not ordinarily accomplished.

It is not for us to make a comparison of such institutions, or to express our preference for one school over another; but this establishment certainly offers an advantage to students over any other in our knowledge. The full number of Professors, and small number of pupils in the classes, are such that every student has about double the professional labor bestowed upon him which he can obtain anywhere else; and the course of study and strictness of the regulations are such, that if the student has any capacity he must advance, and learn well what he learns, whether he will or not.

THE FRENCH DIFFICULTY—OUR NAVAL FORCE.—Independent," in a letter dated Washington, referring to the dismissal of M. Poussin, says:

In connection with this subject, I have deemed it proper to ascertain the extent of our naval force in the Mediterranean and at other stations which is at once disposable.

Exclusive of a number of vessels in ordinary that can be fitted out expeditiously, the following statement furnishes the quota now available:

In Mediterranean—Constitution, 50 guns; Independence, 50 guns; Cumberland, 38; James- town, 22; Mississippi (steamer), 10 heavy Paixhans; Erie, 4. Total, 192 guns, 3,700 men.

To North Sea—Lawrence, 55 guns.

In Africa—Portsmouth, 22 guns; Yorktown, 16; John Adams, 24; Porpoise, 10; Bainbridge, 10. Total, 78 guns, 553 men.

To Brazil—Brandywine, 30; St. Louis, 20; Total, 70 guns.

HOMME SQUADRON.—Raritan, 50; Saratoga, 22; Albany, 22; Germantown, 22; Flir, 4; Water Witch, 1; Vixen, 3; Allegany, 2. Total, 126 guns, 1311 men.

At New York—Vincennes, 22 guns; ready in a few days.

At Norfolk—Perry, 8 guns.

In anticipation of difficulty, not so directly from this French affair as from other causes, as well as for the purpose of protecting our commerce in the midst of European revolutions, and of extending sympathy to the struggling patriots of the Old World, the Administration scarcely doubled the force in the Mediterranean, which accounts for the presence of this unusual and formidable naval power. It will serve to command respect if it fails to admonish prudence.

THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF BAPTISTS IN KENTUCKY will assemble at Lexington on the 18th instant.

BY TELEGRAPH.

St. Louis, October 1.

An arrival from Chihuahua, with dates to the 2d of August, reports the Cholera raging at Durango and many other parts of Mexico.

The Indians are daily becoming more hostile, and had killed over 50 Mexicans and several Americans, near Chihuahua, in the past two weeks.

Mr. Vaughn, an American trader, was killed at Sante Fe in the middle of July, by the Apaches. Six Americans started in pursuit of the murderers, and recovered Vaughn's scalp and his property. The Indians (numbering thirty) fled.

Jones, the Apache Chief, offers ten horses for every American scalp, and thirty horses for every Mexican officer's scalp.

The Arriaga Indians, on the Missouri river—a very savage tribe—have joined the Apaches, in the neighborhood of Taos. Col. Washington and his party were in search of them.

A STATEMENT is going the rounds of the Opposition press that an angry correspondence has arisen between this Government and the British Dept. of Affairs, Mr. Crampton, about the British claim to the Mosquito coast. The whole story is a sheer invention. In this respect, it is very like another ridiculous story circulated by the Democratic press, that the Secretary of State had advised them that Madam Poussin should not be received at his office.

Mr. Taylor, after being over into Kentucky, but we regret to be compelled to say that he rendered himself wholly unworthy the confidence or respect of honorable men before leaving Ohio. We fear our friends in Kentucky will find him, as we have in Ohio, to be "full of Democracy" while they pander to his vanity, but just as full of treachery when they fail to do it. Had Mr. Taylor opposed the candidates in Seneca county openly and manfully previous to their nomination, it would have been legitimate and a subject of just complaint, but to get up a paper after the nominations had taken place, put it into the hands of others to adopt, then lie to another State, rejoicing in the mischief he got up before leaving, is an act disgraceful to him—a man and fatal to him as a politician.

Our notice of Taylor, published a few days ago, was considered by the Locofofo paper of this State, as very illiberal and very outrageous. Here is a far harsher notice from the leading Locofofo paper of Ohio, which may have weight with our Kentucky Locos. Once more we wish them much joy of their projected importation.—*Louisville Journal*.

COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD.—A convention of delegates from the several counties which lie on the route of the proposed railroad from Covington to Lexington, (Ky.) is to meet at Cynthiana, the seat of Harrison county, on the 29th instant, to take measures to secure a full subscription to the stock of the road. It is probable the effort will be successful, and it is known that the county of Harrison will subscribe a large sum. If the parties immediately interested do not take the requisite amount of stock, it is thought that eastern capitalists will step in, and buy it up.

This road, when finished will connect the whole region from Covington to Cumberland

Gap with Cincinnati, and bring to the latter place the trade of not only half of Kentucky, but ultimately of East Tennessee. It is therefore a matter of interest to Philadelphia, as being one of the many lines which is to bind our city to the West, and draw its trade to and over our great central railroad.—*Nat. Intelligencer*.

VOTING BY BALLOT.—Some of our contemporaries are advocating a change in our Constitution requiring the freemen of the State to vote hereafter by ballot, instead of *viva voce*, as heretofore. The reason they assign for desiring this change is that a great many of the freemen of Kentucky are afraid to vote their real sentiments! A Kentuckian afraid to vote! What a slander.

If, however, the system of ballot voting is to be adopted, we propose that it shall be carried to the full extent, by requiring that all votes taken in the Legislature after the adoption of the new Constitution, shall be taken by ballot, whether it be for public officers or upon the passage of bills and resolutions! Many members of the Legislature may be afraid to vote their honest sentiments, least they might offend their constituents. Some

thing ought to be done to protect the members of our Legislature from the censure or indignation of their constituents. There will be another advantage in the members of our Legislature in voting by ballot. If they cannot carry or defeat an election by numbers, they can play the game the Ohio Democracy play upon such contingencies—vote *double ballots!* Mr. Byles, late Speaker of the House of Representatives of Ohio, can instruct them how that is to be done.—*Lex. Atlas*.

PAIR OF SPECTACLES LOST.

LAST Saturday a pair of steel framed Spec-

ies, with leather glasses inside so as to use the eye over the top. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner, by leaving them at the Commonwealth Office.

OCTOBER 3, 1849.

NEW GOODS!
A Splendid Assortment!

J. B. LAMPTON,
St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky.

WE have now in store, 8,000 items of Paper, and several lots amounting to 1,000 Reams to arrive within 30 days, comprising the largest and most complete assortment of paper in the West. A large portion of this has been imported express to our market, and is exclusively ours. Our arrangements with Eastern Manufacturers have been perfected for the present summer, and we have advantages equal, if not superior, to any other Western Dealer.

We warrant the Papers sold by us to be the very best of their class made in this country.

For the Commonwealth, and other cities and towns, we will compare with any others. We invite such comparisons by all who wish to purchase in this market.

BUTLER & BROTHER,
Wholesale Paper Dealers,
Main street, between Fifth and Sixth, Cincinnati, Aug. 1, 1849.—1.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

WE have now received his first importation of Fall and Winter Goods. His stock is very large, and will be added to weekly. He has an extensive assortment of every article used for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, and is determined to sell on as good terms as any other house in the city.

C. H. HAGG, CALL and examine his stock and prices. He will take pleasure in showing his goods. He has on hand a splendid assortment of Books, Shoes, Hats and Caps. Also, a good assortment of China, Glass and Quinceware. Very low!

October 2, 1849.

Fancy and Variety Store!!

MRS. KRESS, Mansion House,
St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky.

WE are now receiving a general assortment of Millinery Goods, consisting in part of Pearl, Straw and French Lace Bonnets, a general assortment of Ribbons, lace, Frills and common Flowers, Veils, &c., &c. with many other articles made to order.

For the

